

SMITH BLAMES PORT DELAY ON RAILROADS

Suggests 'Big Club' of Local Authorities to Force Plans Through.

STATE NOW HELPLESS

Tells Whitehall Club Rail Presidents Have Blocked Port Authority.

HAS ACCIDENT PROPOSAL

Wants Five to Ten Million Bond Issue to Eliminate Dangerous Crossings.

Gov.-elect Smith at the annual meeting of the New York State Association of the Whitehall Club yesterday blamed the railroads for delaying the plans of the Port Authority for improving the port of New York.

The difficulty with the Port Authority is the absolute lack of cooperation on the part of the railroads, he said. "We might just as well call a spade a spade. There is nothing the Port Authority can do until the railroad presidents sit down at a table and play ball with the State and nation, and this they will not do. They were committed to the Port Authority plan before we went to Albany and had it passed. The only way in which the Jamaica Bay improvement made and the other features carried out is to unify the whole system along the waterfront, and the railroad presidents won't do it.

"Washington is the place for the Port Authority to transfer its activities for the time being. The Interstate Commerce Commission has control in cases where the Port Authority has not.

Wants Big Club of Towns.

"In any suggestion I make about the Port Authority I know whereof I speak because I am a member of it. There is a provision by which the property of any municipality in the district cannot be taken by the Port Authority without the consent of the municipality. This was done by the demand of all the municipalities in the district, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, Rye and other towns. All will be benefited by improvement of the port, but the plan does not touch any part of the State except Greater New York.

"I shall we continue the State authority by itself with the manifest opposition of the local authorities, or make it a part of it. The local authorities can hold a bigger club over the railroads than the Port Authority, for the latter has no docks to rent or other advantages which the railroads might need.

"You may rest assured that what I may do will be done because I believe it will get us out of the quicker than the route by which we are going."

Mr. Smith said he favored the State issuing bonds for \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 to cover the initial cost of elimination of all dangerous railroad grade crossings.

"It is too much to put on the taxpayers in any one year," he said. "The State should pay a part, the locality a part and the railroads a part."

The Program for 1923.

The association adopted a program for 1923 with recommendations for governmental reforms and public improvements. Some of the measures favored are consolidation of State departments, reduction in elective offices, budget amendments, four year term for Governor, reclassification of State employees, county home rule, municipal home rule, conservation of parks and recreation, State canals and port and waterpower development, literary tests for voters and regulation of "blue sky" securities. The program was submitted by George W. Wickersham, chairman of the program committee.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Adelbert Moot, Buffalo; vice-presidents, John C. Agar, New York, and George W. Wickersham, New York; treasurer, Richard S. Childs, New York; Board of directors: Chairman, Dwight Marvin, Troy; Mrs. Samuel Bond, Utica; Cornelius F. Burns, Troy; Addison B. Colvin, Glens Falls; Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, Brooklyn; Frank E. Gannett, Rochester; Craunsey J. Hamlin, Buffalo; Raymond V. Ingersoll, Brooklyn; Sam A. Lewish, New York; Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Staatsburg; Mrs. George Notman, Brooklyn; Martin Saxe, New York; Peter G. Ten Eyck, Albany.

SMITH TO NAME BERRY AS ADJUTANT-GENERAL

Indicates He Will Again Select Man in Position Before.

Governor-elect Smith gave out a letter yesterday which he said he had asked Brig.-Gen. Charles W. Berry of Brooklyn to write to Brig.-Gen. James W. Lester, commanding officer of the State National Guard, requesting the names of ten officers to act as aids to the Governor.

Although no formal announcement was made of Gen. Berry's appointment as Adjutant-General under Gov. Smith this request makes the appointment a foregone conclusion. Gen. Berry was Adjutant-General under Gov. Smith during his term as Governor.

Among the visitors at the Governor-elect's temporary headquarters in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday were Norman E. Mack, national committeeman of Buffalo, and James A. Farley, Assembly member of Rockland county. Mr. Smith will spend this week end out of town playing golf. Tuesday morning he will begin on his message to the Legislature.

FOR MONUMENT TO MAMMIES.

Senator Williams Asks Memorial to Old Colored Servants.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The memory of "the faithful colored mammas in the South" would be perpetuated in bronze and granite under a resolution offered in Congress to-day by Senator Williams (Dem., Miss.).

The measure would direct the chief of engineers of the army to select a site in Washington and permit Jefferson Davis Chapter, No. 1426, United Daughters of the Confederacy, to erect the monument as a "gift to the people of the United States."

CLEMENCEAU FINDS PLEAS ANSWERED IN MANY HEARTS

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people who try to contest it and make some arguments, saying that America has always done her duty. That is true. I never said otherwise. I never at any time said that America did not deserve all of the praises that have been given to her from the fullness of our hearts.

"That fact is written in history, but I cannot deny that she led us. The reasons you may discuss among yourselves, and I have no right to interfere."

To the listeners it seemed like a deliberate President Harding at the Capitol and Clemenceau in Continental Hall.

Another indication that Clemenceau had carefully considered the President's message was an approving quotation from it. He said he had been greatly comforted when he read in the message these "very suggestive lines":

"The four Powers pact, which abolishes every probability of war in the Pacific has brought new confidence in a main-tained peace. . . . We have had expressed the hostility of the American people to a supergovernment or to any commitment where either a council or an assembly of leagues may chart our course."

He pleased Clemenceau. "So you see," he said, "that even those who are supposed to disagree really agree at the very bottom of their feeling and in their power. I am sure that I ask and I hope this is something like an overture that some light will be coming. And I will be very glad if it comes from America, and I hope that diplomacy will have something to say about it and that may be engaged in which, I am sure can bring nothing but good for us all."

His Message Is Peace.

He added, lifting the famous eyebrows, "so you see I am not such a wicked man as I am represented to be. My message is peace—peace by any means."

It was one of the frankest and most entertaining of his American contributions. A sample of his frankness was a reference to former President Wilson. He was speaking of the failure of Germany to pay to France the money "promised to us under the signature of France, of England and of the President of the United States, and so on."

"A great many friends have told me," he went on, "you know very well that I did not depend on you. You are perfectly free to never say a word to any American that Congress should vote one way or the other. That was no business of mine. But what would you have thought of us if we had said to the chief of the American Republic at a certain moment, 'but you do not represent American opinion?'"

"I ask what would you have thought of a man of high mental powers, a man of strong means. So, do not tell me that I should know American politics better. My American politics were to go with America to the front and fight the Germans. That is the only American politics I knew at the time."

The crowd chuckled over this and then applauded.

His Meeting With Lodge.

Clemenceau came to America, as he says, to speak to the people, but when he met Senator Lodge to-day he had an opportunity to present the cause of France to the man whose influence has been second only to that of President Harding and Secretary Hughes in maintaining the foreign policy of the United States. Senator Lodge passed up the opportunity to meet Clemenceau at the home of the latter's Washington host, Henry White. Nothing of their conversation was reported, but it was surmised that the Senator was as frank as Clemenceau himself and that Clemenceau might have had Senator Lodge as well as Mr. Harding in mind when in his Continental Hall speech he undertook to answer criticism he had heard.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs, headed by Representative Porter of Pennsylvania, went into the hall in a body to hear Clemenceau and sat on the stage. The only member of

the corresponding Senate committee noticed was James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York. Among the other Senators present were Spencer (Mo.) and Reed (Pa.). The House delegation included Speaker Gillett, sitting in a box with his wife and Frank W. Mondell, Ambassador Jusserand and his staff were on the stage. The State Department was represented by Under Secretary William Phillips; the War Department by Assistant Secretary J. Mayhew Wainwright. The chairman of the meeting, which was a conference on public opinion and world peace of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association, was Lorado Taft, Chicago sculptor. If Senator Hitchcock or Borah, who have had occasion to differ with Clemenceau, was there they were not identifiable from the press seats. But it was Clemenceau said, "a select audience."

Possibly His Final Act.

Clemenceau was introduced by his old friend, Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, who saw both "splendor and pathos" in the events of the French pilgrim's long life. Clemenceau insisted that his only message was "peace for all men."

He talked spiritedly for one hour and was often applauded. He spoke of his American trip as "very likely to be the last act of my public life."

"Do you think I would undertake such a thing at my age just for the sport?" he asked. "I ask for nothing but peace. I ask for peace and good will. These are more valuable to me than all your gold, although I know you have a great deal of it."

As usual he mentioned the fourteen points and President Wilson in the same breath, and there was the usual instantaneous applause. He told again the story of German reparations failure and France's plight, pictured the peace treaty as "nothing if it is not executed."

He said it was a treaty containing some articles that should not have been there and would not have been if America had not been in the council.

"Shall I say the full truth?" he exclaimed; "well, maybe we were a little over-zealous about the new people. But America had moderated and reconciled opposing views in the finest way. Clemenceau repeated his argument that France is not militaristic or imperialistic and, although of good intention, cannot pay money which Germany has not paid her."

"If Germany is not allowed to pay us," he said, "what can we do? I have my watch and gold spectacles, and that is all I can offer."

Why He Came Here.

"I am asked for what precise object I came to America," he went on. "I came to ask you why you went to war. Did you go to help France reject the enemy? It is not done. Did you go to make democracy safe? Look afar and you see the barbarity of the Turks, the anarchy of Russia and the need of revenge of Germany met together under the treaty of Rapallo. Krupp is working in Russia. I do not say war is coming. I hope it is not. I do say it looks as though it might be coming. That is enough to take precaution. I simply say that if the moral assurance is given that America does not disintegrate herself from the execution of the treaty that is enough."

"Then the Germans will keep quiet and the Turks will keep quiet, and Russia will understand that if she wants to come back to the civilized world she has only to perform civilized acts. That is all I say."

Of the League of Nations Clemenceau said it had the advantage of existing and "that you can go there, maybe with some reservations to keep yourself free of its dangers; I do not know, but I suggest you go there in order to have luncheon with Clemenceau at the home of the latter's Washington host, Henry White. Nothing of their conversation was reported, but it was surmised that the Senator was as frank as Clemenceau himself and that Clemenceau might have had Senator Lodge as well as Mr. Harding in mind when in his Continental Hall speech he undertook to answer criticism he had heard.

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GERMANS MAY REPLY HERE TO THE 'TIGER' SAYS WIFE PLOTTED A \$20,000 MURDER

Berlin Press Suggests Sending Some of Their War Heroes to America.

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"If Wilson still believes in the fourteen points it is astounding that he would cherish as a friend Clemenceau, who, during the flush of victory at the peace conference, cheated him out of thirteen of the fourteen points," says the Vossische Zeitung, commenting upon a dispatch announcing the "Tiger's" visit to ex-President Wilson.

The Nachrichten, Hamburg's ultra-nationalist organ, gravely recommends that the German Government combat former Premier Clemenceau in America by sending famous war heroes to the United States for propaganda purposes. It particularly urges admirals and other naval officers for this end.

The Zeit, an official Stinnes organ, declares it is becoming evident that America's first condition—that Europe help itself—is not only being ignored, but that Europe is drifting further into conditions which endanger United States interests. "Even friendly eyes can see that so long as France insists upon the pound of flesh there will be no betterment of the situation," says the paper.

"France helps maintain this impossible situation, and even counteracts everything in which America sees a remedy. Clemenceau's tour has knocked the bottom out of the barrel," it continued.

"Instead of trying to convince Americans that France would take a new course if the United States would try to convert America to the imperialistic and militaristic attitude of France which even the most ardent haters of Germany abhor. Harding politely told him it was out of the question."

"We indulge in no vain hopes that America will take the matter in hand and help reason to triumph over the French. Our eyes are turned to the fact that America is beginning to listen and to reform its present conception of Europe. Our task is to make an impression by our sincerity."

Speaking of the change in the American attitude the Tag, Nationalist, says: "The United States could go a step further and throw its entire weight into maintaining a solution in concurrence with Harding's views. It is a pity that things are not yet developed to that point."

NEGRO LYNCHED IN FLORIDA.

DAVIE, Fla., Dec. 8.—Charlie Wright, negro, accused of the murder of Miss Ruby Hendry, young school teacher, was taken from the sheriff and burned at the stake at the scene of crime early to-night by a mob estimated at several thousand men.

YOUTH IN HALL CASE GUILTY OF PERJURY

Schneider, Who Accused Pal of Murder, Lies Even When Before Jury.

THIRD DEGREE DEFENSE

Feeble Minded, His Lawyer Contends—Will Go to Trial on Girl's Charge Also.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 8.—Raymond Schneider was found guilty to-day of having committed perjury in charging his friend, Clifford Hayes, with the murder of the Rev. Edward W. Hall and Mrs. Eleanor Mills. Thus was ended what the attorney for Schneider termed one of the "side shows" of the murder case. Schneider will come up for sentence later, and while he could receive up to seven years in State prison, Judge Peter F. Daley will more probably send him to the reformatory.

Almost 50 persons were in the courtroom during the day. Schneider was virtually the only witness in his own defense, for though Walter C. Steadman, Schneider's counsel, called Hayes he was questioned only briefly. On the stand Schneider made a lamentable showing, contradicting himself, shifting about and occasionally lying obviously.

Schneider swore that he had made the false statement because the detectives pestered him to tell the truth. He asserted they kept at him, but admitted they all told him to tell the truth. He said he was losing sleep for some nights and was in much pain because of an infected finger.

His Defense Proves Weak.

He tried to make it appear that he had not accused Hayes until Hayes had said so. Schneider, was on the Phillips farm on the night of the murder, but even on his own admission he made his accusation first after he had been in the prosecutor's office less than two hours and several hours before Hayes was brought in to confront him. Mumbling his words and shifting his eyes, Schneider, in answer to questions, admitted that he had lied when he accused Hayes and also in an earlier statement, when he said he had gone home before 11 o'clock on the night of the murder.

With considerable ability Schneider's lawyer, in his summing up, took advantage of Schneider's behavior. He said flatly that his client was feeble minded and it was easy to see that detectives anxious to get a clue in the murder case might easily have led him to make false admissions and accusations. Schneider, said Steadman, was the only person brought to account in connection with the murder. "He is the goat," said the lawyer.

John E. Toolan, summing up for the State, said that in effect the Prosecutor's office was on trial. "If Schneider is not guilty, the Prosecutor's office and the system is guilty," said Toolan with asperity. He declared that the newspapers had put the Prosecutor's office on the defensive and that the men therein, with their lips sealed, had at one time wondered whether the state of public opinion due to the murder case would not result in a lynching.

Judge Daley addressed the jury briefly. The jury was out only twenty minutes. When the verdict was announced Schneider took it stoically. His father broke down and then his mother gave way. Pearl Bahmer, who had been the young man's sweetheart, after being in the court all day, was taken back to jail before the verdict was announced.

Schneider will be tried on the carnal abuse charge next week. He will probably not be sentenced to prison until after the second trial.

Mrs. Jane Gibson, star witness in the Hall-Mills case, asserted to-day that her story had not been discredited and that furthermore she had been instructed to hold herself in readiness to appear again as a witness. She asserts that what she had to say about the woman in gray present at the murder scene was accepted, but that her inability positively to identify the man who did the killing and was the companion of the woman led the Grand Jury to some doubt as to her statement from finding an indictment. Her statement confirmed the belief that Wilbur A. Mott, Special Deputy Attorney-General, intends to take the case to the new Grand Jury when it convenes on December 19.

The Freeholders of Somerset and Middlesex counties in joint session have adopted resolutions endorsing their undivided support to Joseph E. Stricker, Prosecutor of Middlesex, and Azariah M. Beekman, Prosecutor of Somerset. They also pledged the financial resources of the counties in running down the murderer.

Robber Leaves 'Honey Girl' Stage for Freedom.

Patrick Dealey, who was sent to Sing Sing prison from New York last May for twenty years for robbery, was missing last night after the final performance of the musical comedy "Honey Girl" which the Mutual Welfare League at the prison presented and in which Dealey played a part. He was seen by keepers to remove his makeup and start toward the wall along which the convict audience sat. He was seen when the cells were locked for the night.

Warden Lewis E. Lawes said last night that he thought Dealey had got out of the prison, but that there is a chance that the man may still be hidden inside the walls. The New York police have been asked to search for him.

Dealey is described as five feet nine inches tall, with light brown hair and gray eyes. His entire left jaw is said to be missing.

DENTIST SUES WIDOW ON HIS BILL OF \$3,250

Insists Charge for His Work Is Not Excessive.

A dental bill for \$3,250 against Mrs. Mary B. Burtis, a widow living at the Hotel Belleville, Manhattan, resulted in an action filed in the Supreme Court yesterday by Dr. William R. Wenengorovius of 33 West Forty-second street, Manhattan. The doctor says he has worked upon Mrs. Burtis's teeth for an average of forty-five minutes daily for sixty-five days and that he wants his pay.

Mrs. Burtis maintains that the bill is excessive. Mrs. Burtis also declares that she was introduced to the dentist by Edwin W. Christie, her brother-in-law, and that Dr. Wenengorovius did work for Mr. Christie and his wife and added the amount to her bill.

FOUND ANYTHING? If so, see if it is advertised in the Lost and Found columns of the New York Herald.

The Gift Practical Misses' Camel's Hair Suits 49.50 For sports wear, for the street, Camel's Hair is the vogue of the season and bids fair to continue into the spring. A gift of a Camel's Hair cloth suit is therefore decidedly apropos, and certain to be received with enthusiasm. A choice is afforded of a short, smart box coat in camel color, double or single breasted effect. Sizes 14 to 18 years. (Fourth Floor) James McCreery & Co. FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

WE A F 400 Meters "Travels of a Wooden Soldier" Told by Santa Himself Tonight The kiddies will love this new and delightful radio story that Santa will tell tonight about the "Travels of a Wooden Soldier"—he has left his Royal Throne at Wonderland in R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., specially to do, too, so don't let the little ones miss it! At 7:45 P. M. Sharp! R. H. Macy & Co. HERALD SQUARE Inc. NEW YORK

More Than A Day's Work - makes success in the production of Borden's Grade 'A' Milk. Years of pioneer work, and years of supervision bring to you this quality product. BORDEN'S Farm Products Co., Inc. Franklin 1423 Competent Office Help Capable, efficient workers reply to Help Wanted advertisements in THE NEW YORK HERALD Telephone Worth 10,000

James McCreery & Co. 5TH AVENUE 34TH STREET Christmas Columns TOYVILLE on the Fifth Floor is replete with toys. Here are two piles of blocks filled with them—mere examples of what you will find here when you visit. There are hundreds of others to delight the eyes of little folk. Toys for wee tots, toys for boys of mechanical bent, toys for the little mother, and all sorts of wonderful things for bigger brother and sister. Nested Blocks A pretty set of five nested blocks. 40c Musical Drums Every boy wants a drum. This one is eleven inches in diameter. 2.00 Bris-Targ An entertaining and harmless dart game. 1.00 X O Oak Rocking Chair A little mahogany or oak rocker with a leatherette seat. 3.75 A Small Horse On wheels that looks just like the real ones. 10-inch. 2.50 Christmas Stocking Packed with more than a dozen toys. 20-in. 75c Dolls' Furniture A four-piece set of large dolls' furniture. 2.50 Soccer Balls of sturdy leather are a wonderful "buy" at only 1.00 Mama Dolls that talk. They also walk with you step by step. 2.50